that is rather a very moot question. The proposed legislation now refers only to the case of kanoms as also panayams which have the main incidents of kanom. The question of giving permanency of tenure to Verumpattomdars is also being considered. But that matter is not now before the Government so that at the present stage the Government cannot give any assurance so far as Verumpattomdars are concerned.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—The Select Committee has already recommended the case of Verumpattom holders.

Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar.—The Select Committee passed Resolutions, but the Chairman wrote to say that the resolutions were invalid, and said that he would submit another report and we are awaiting that.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—The Law Member has not taken oath then. We passed the resolutions tentatively and the Chairman will be sending the Report soon.

Mr. Joseph Petta:—Sir, I rise to support the motion. A Proclamation seems to be necessary, and the point of the motion is to press upon the Government the immediate necessity of the Proclamation. If the Proclamation is delayed the benefit contemplated by it will not be conferred upon the parties. We understand that the Government is considering the question; but if the consideration takes a long time, the benefit that is intended to be conferred, would not be conferred. Hence the point of the motion is simply to urge upon the Government the urgency of the matter so that it may be expedited and a Proclamation issued at once.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan:—Sir, if the Proclamation will be issued before the next sitting I don't want to press it. The urgency of the question has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Adoor. The very fact that such a motion has been tabled and the matter is under consideration will be points to be utilised against the tenants by some of the jenmies. This discussion will have effect in an hour. It will spread through out the State. So the purpose of the cut motion will be frustrated by any short delay. If the Government decides to issue a Proclamation it must be done forthwith.

Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar:—The matter will be attended to with the least possible delay.

Motion withdrawn with leave of the House.

The demand was put and carrea.

3. Police—Rs. 3,250.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon:—I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 3,250 under Police. This amount is required to meet the

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additional expenditure required for payment of arrears of salary due to some of the Head Constables and Contables as per orders on the report of the Special Finance Committee. These men were not allowed the benefit of the revised scale of pay from 1st Chingam 1105 on the ground that they were not holding new appointments, but on representations received later on, the matter was reconsidered and it was decided to allow them also the benefit of the revision from 1st Chingam 1105. I request that this amount may be sanctioned.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,250 under Police by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I would like to know whether it is the intention of the Government to get him (Mr. A. R. Mannadi Nayar) trained as Superintendent of the Jail. When are you going to take him out of the Jail?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—When a suitable vacancy occurs the matter will be considered by the Government.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—What is the permanent post of the present incumbent of the Superintendent of Jail?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—He is not permanent. He is acting Superintendent of Jail.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—What is his permanent post?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—He is the permanent Probationary Inspector of Police. I committed a mistake.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I don't press the motion.

Hnse the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,250 under Police by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—I wanted some information the other day regarding the arrest of persons in Trichur.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I shall the give information required.

No. (1) Picketers were not arrested for picketing. They were arrested for being members of an unlawful assembly and for obstructing traffic under section 129, Cochin Penal Code, and section 2 (5) of Regulation IV of 1098.

No. (2) They were convicted under the sections mentioned in (1).

No. (3) No.

No. (4) They were not handcuffed when arrested and taken to the Station. But they were handcuffed when they were being

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taken to the Court and thence to the Central Jail a distance of about three miles. There were hundreds of people following them and nobody could say that there would be no attempt to rescue the prisoners from custody. Handcuffing was done by the escort constables for their own safety as is generally done.

No. (5) There was no raid of any house.

One Muthedath Narayana Menon was arrested from his house at 12 mid-ninght for committing an offence under section 139 of the Cochin Penal Code. It may be added that he also defied that evening the order under section 125, Cochin Penal Code, issued by the local Magistrate.

No. (6) No.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഈയിടെ തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരിൽ ചില ജനങ്ങളെ അറസ്റ്റ ചെയ്യ കൈവിലങ്ങു വെച്ചു ജയിലിലേയ്ക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോയ സംഗതിയെ പറ്റിയും പാതിരാത്രിയ്ക്കു വീട്ടിൽ ചെന്ന് ആളുകളെ പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വന്ന സംഗതിയെ പറ്റിയും പറയുന്നതിനാണു. ഈ ഇൻഡ്യാരാജ്യം മുഴുവനും ലഹള നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു പോലും ഇതുവരേയും ഈ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തിൽ യാതൊരു ലഹളയും ഇല്ലാതെയാണിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങിനെയിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു് പെട്ടെന്നു ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു ബഹളം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്തതു ഒട്ടും ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരേയ്ക്കും ഇവരെ അറസ്റ്റ ചെയ്യാതെ ഇരുന്നിട്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ പെട്ടെന്നു അറസ്റ്റ ചെയ്തതിന്റെ കാരണമെന്താണ്. ഇതുവരെ പിക്കറിംഗു ശരിയായി നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു പോലെ തന്നെ ഇപ്പോഴും പിക്കറിംഗു നടക്കുമ്പോൾ അവരെ അറസ്റ്റു ചെയ്യുവാനും കൈവിലങ്ങു വയ്ക്കുവാനും ഉള്ള കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നില്ല. സ്റ്റേറ്റ്സ് എൻക്വയറി കമ്മിറ്റി മെമ്പറന്മാർ വന്ന സമയത്തു കറുത്ത കൊടികൾ അവരുടെ മുമ്പിൽ കാണിച്ചതു കൊണ്ടു ഇങ്ങനെ വന്നതാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ അതിഥികളുടെ നേരെ കറുത്ത കൊടി പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നിന്നതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ശിക്ഷയാണോ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്? ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുവെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു വേറെ ഒരു കാരണം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു അവരെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ ഇടയായതു ഒരു നിർഭാഗ്യമായിട്ടാണ് കാണിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. ഇപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ധൈര്യമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു ശവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വേറെ ഒരു കാരണം പറഞ്ഞു ഇങ്ങനെ കൈവിലങ്ങും വെച്ചു ഇവരെ ജയിലിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. പിന്നെ ജയിലിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയതിനു ശേഷവും അവരുടെ വസ്ത്രങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും അഴിച്ചു വസ്ത്രിച്ചിട്ടു പൂർണ്ണ്രസ്സുകാരെ ഫാഫ നേക്കറുകളുക്കുകയും മറ്റും ചെയ്തു. അവർ എവിടെ വിളിച്ചാലും പോകുവാൻ തയ്യാറുള്ളവരായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ വിളിച്ചാൽ പിന്നാലെ പോകുവാൻ തയ്യാറുള്ള അവരെ ഇപ്രകാരം കൈവിലങ്ങും വച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ട കാരണമെന്താണെന്നു് എനിയ്ക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. കൂടാതെ അവരെ വലിയ കൊലക്കുറ്റം ചെയ്തവരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ക്ലാസ്സ്, ക്ലാസ്സ് ദിവസം റിമാൻറനുഭവിച്ചതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണെന്നും എനിയ്ക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ വിഷയത്തെ പറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ചുറിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പക്ഷഭേദമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു.

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Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Sir, I rise to second this motion and in doing so I indirectly gain the object of my submission to the House to-day for leave to move an adjournment of the business of the Council.

Now I may at the outset say that the situation is one which requires to be handled with great care, tact and sympathy. I may also add that I have no manner of sympathy, no part or lot, with the law-breakers. I am not a Congress-man, and I have never been a member of the Congress. The conditions in our State were such that we were going on peacefully in spite of the picketing of Swadesi goods ; and the picketing of Swadesi goods was not discountenanced. Even the other day the Government of Bombay said in open Council that they do not wish " to interfere with the honest desire of any individual or body of individuals who advocate the use and production of Swadesi goods ; nor do they desire to restrict the right of any iudividual or body of individuals to do business or not to do business in this line and they do not attempt to interfere with the similar rights." These are the statements made in the Legislative Council on behalf of the Bombay Government and so far as we here are concerned, I believe our Government could not find fault with an honest attempt to encourage Swadesi. The picketing of shops dealing in foreign goods was peacefully done and peaceful picketing was not discountenanced here. Such picketing has been declared illegal by a few Ordinances in British India on the ground that it was considered to be a weapon of the Congress, carried on with ulterior motives. We should not by any stretch of the provisions of the sections in the Penal Code or in the Procedure Code or any other Regulation indirectly bring about in the Cochin State the effect of the Ordinances which are not law here. Any indiscreet action on the part of the Police would lead to consequences which would be very difficult to curb hereafter. Now in so far as these picketers are concerned, the manner in which they have been arrested, the way in which they have been huddled up in the small rooms of the Trichur Police Station, the fact that their necessary wearing apparel were denied to them, the long delay in bringing them for trial before the Magistrate—all these things are very important points to be taken into consideration. Apart from that, the night-raids in the private houses with a view to hunt out suspected persons is a thing which cannot be countenanced. Such action, instead of prompting law abiding citizens coming to the aid of the Police and of the Government, alienate their sympathies. There was absolutely no justification in the night-raids carried on in the houses of peaceful people with a view to find out suspected

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persons whom the police wanted to arrest. Even to-day we heard it said by the Police Commissioner that certain arrests were made at 12 o'clock at night. I am also in possession of facts to prove that another raid was made at the residence of Mr. Kurur Namburipad at 1 a. m. These are high-handed steps on the part of the Police which we cannot countenance. My position simply is this. We want to know the policy of our Government. Does the Government want to put down the picketting of shops dealing in foreign goods? Is there any harm in the Swadesi propaganda being carried on? If that be so, let us have a law either by way of a Proclamation or otherwise upon the subject; let the law be administered as it is in the Cochin State, fairly and squarely.

So far as I know, and as was hinted at by the Member for Nellayi, the unfortunate incident of this 'Black Flag' exhibition seems to have created some sort of suspicion about an organisation somewhere in Cochin of an unsatisfactory anti-political character. Now if there is any such impression lingering I want to make it clear that there is no such organisation here. Law-abiding citizens feel very sorry about this black-flag incidents. It was discourteous on our part to have ill-treated and to have shown scant respect to Hon'ble gentlemen who have come here as visitors in connection with the very important function of State they had to discharge. Government, I am led to believe, are labouring under the delusion that there is some organisation either in Trichur or somewhere in Cochin, backing up these miscreants. It is entirely wrong. I have been at considerable pains to ascertain whether there is any such organisation here and I am convinced that there is no such organisation whatsoever in the Cochin State. These people who showed the black flags and who behaved so discourteously had no sort of support either from the leading citizens or from any political organisation in the State so far as I know. Two people were arrested at Ernakulam, and they happened to be Travancoreans. None of them who took part in this matter received inspiration from any respectable men in the Cochin State. If, therefore, either the police or the Government are labouring under this delusion, it is my business to point out that they are on the wrong scent. And I request that a further searching enquiry may be made into this matter. My main point is, let us be clear about what is right and what is wrong. The law has to be obeyed and all law-abiding citizens feel it as their duty. But in the name of law, and under cover of Regulations which have no application whatever, to existing

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facts, what has been condemned in British India need not be necessarily imported into our State. Responding to a toast proposed by the Maharaja of Travancore at which the members of the Indian States Committee were present, the Right Hon'ble J. C. Davidson, the Chairman, made the following obervations :—(As reported in the Hindu of the 16th February 1932)

" We, the Members of the Committee, had the pleasure, this afternoon., of being present at the jubilee of the High Court of this great State. The greatest gift that can be given to any race is the impartial administration of justice, whatever their caste or creed may be (*hear, hear*), that perhaps we, who come from the mother country can claim, I think quite rightly, as one of the greatest attributes. I cannot call it exactly a gift which we have brought to this part of the world. Pax Britanica is a great gift, but I believe justice is even greater. We, who visited the jubilee, have this evening, listened with great pleasure to the glowing terms in which references to the messages which Your Highness was graciously pleased to give to-day to those present at the jubilee were made about the administration of justice in this State " etc., etc.

I want to impress upon this House that the Diwan President also is a person possessing great faith in Pax Britanica, and in the proper and righteous administration of justice in this country. Whatever is lawful may be done. Whoever breaks the law, official or otherwise, has to be brought to book. But the procedure adopted by the Police offending the law ought to be very severely condemned. With regard to the delay in charging these alleged offenders there is no sort of explanation. With regard to the hand-cuffing, and night-arrests they are absolutely and entirely to be condemned. With regard to the policy of the Government in regard to picketers that has to be definitely laid down if it be contrary to what has been hitherto going on. Picketing has been going on here for over 10 months without any rub, without any fear of the breach of the peace or obstruction to traffic. These little fellows who have been arrested could not have been vagrants, they have not been obstructing the public road and now to arrest them under sections which have no sort of application here, is to allow the Police to commit excesses tending to usher in Police Raj which certainly we do not desire.

It is upon this principle, upon this main line of legitimate constitutional complaint, that I want to lend my support to this motion that has been tabled by the Member for Nellayi.

Dr. A. R. Menon:—Sir, generally I feel quite at home either to give one or two thrusts to the gentlemen sitting opposite or to receive shame from them. But to-day I feel very nervous because I have to do a very depressing function, namely to tender an unqualified, unreserved apology to the whole of Cochin State, for the misbehaviour shown to respectable

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visitors who came here as His Highness' guests. (*Hear, hear.*) I would certainly have taken a very different attitude from that which I am going to take this morning, but for that most mischievous incident, in spite of the repeated warnings of the consequences that would follow if they proceeded beyond all reasonable limits. I myself believe in Congress Politics and I am a Congress follower but I do not believe in rowdyism. (*Hear, hear.*) Is it anything but rowdyism that these boys should exhibit black flags before the face of visitors who have no intention to do any harm to them? But Sir, it is always impossible to control thousands and thousands of people among a population of 40 or 45 thousand. It is quite conceivable that there may be half-a-dozen people to show some mischievous tendency and therefore as I said, while it has been my privilege on various occasions to receive men of great fame, men of international reputation on behalf of Trichur, now I say it is my painful and humiliating duty to tender an unqualified apology to this House and through this House to the whole of the State.

Having said that, the matter becomes much more poignant when you consider and when you have reason to understand what the Government of Cochin is doing now for safeguarding the interests of the State. Gentlemen, a secret is no more a secret when it is entrusted to 13 or 14 people however guarded these committee meetings may take place and I may say to this House that I happen to know the contents of some of the proceedings of some of these committees and I unhesitatingly say—I think I shall not be charged with the crime of crow-catching—but I say, even if you do that I do not care—I say definitely that there never has been a Diwan who has identified himself and I feel very nervous because the Diwan is presiding and these are the occasions when we feel most that the Diwan should not be the President—I say there never has been a Diwan in the State since the time of Mr. Bannerjee who has put up such a terrible, sincere, persistent, consistent fight for the sake of the Cochin State (*Hear, hear*). At a time like this, fighting against terrible odds, depending upon the moral support of the people of Cochin, is it the time to cut the ground under the feet? For I always hold, that whatever may be your power, the moral support of your people, is the greatest of all supports that Government can expect (*Hear, hear*). Therefore, I am anxious that these proceedings should proclaim not only to the Cochin State, but to the whole of India that there is no such fight between the Government and the people of Cochin in this matter. That is the reason why I brought down this fact. There may be a chance for trespassing into official secrets.

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Now after mentioning that incident, the various proceedings of the Police have been enumerated by my friend the Member for Trichur who represent us with such great ability and I have nothing to add to what he has said. I honestly think that there has been some mistake on the part of the Police that certain of their proceedings will not be countenanced by law as I understand it; but that is a dangerous ground and I am always very much afraid of entering the legal region and therefore I wish to leave that aspect to the members of the legal profession who represents so bountifully in this House.

The only thing that do not appeal to me and that I have represented to the Police Commissioner, was in the matter of taking these boys hand-cuffed through the public streets. That could certainly have been avoided. But I am glad to note and I noted the day following that the prisoners were taken without hand-cuffs. I do not know whether any Head of a Department can be in touch with all these little incidents. I honestly believe, some times the over-anxiety, or if you call it the over-enthusiasm, of your subordinates may outstrip the limits of law. That I think was what actually took place. But when I come to this the matter was about to subside. Then they presented a different atmosphere altogether. I remember that I saw the atmosphere changing from 10 or 11 days ago. Then it is my duty to see that it shall not proceed any further than it did. What happened? Every time, every day, people, large number of people, assembled at meetings and some boys addressing the meetings. The Police come there, naturally there will be some hooting at the police; and the police become heated and angry occasionally and anything may take place on any day. It was impossible for any man to control these boys also. The House must remember that many of these boys do not belong to the Cochin State but they come from outside. So I say that the people, we ourselves (we means, so many people in Trichur), are powerless to control these boys. And the police were gradually getting out of control. That was the position. Immediately measures were taken. What the measures were we need not discuss now. And the result has been that some invisible forces drew away the contending parties. The Police on this tied hand and foot to book the offenders while the other forces which could have rushed into the fighting place found themselves by persuasion, not by coercion, to keep aloof from the defeat of battle. That was what took place. Now, Gentlemen, in such matters I request again; the situation must be properly controlled, must be properly dealt with, because already a mischief has been done. That is no justification why this state

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of continued fighting or continued animosity should be kept up further than what is absolutely necessary.

At a time when we are very much worried with small-pox and other contagion, when we have no peace at all in the town, it is a pity that this additional burden also came upon us. That is the position in which we find ourselves. I do not know whether it would serve any useful purpose to carry on with this fight any further. No mischief has yet been done. The Government may by a generous gesture stop all the prosecution, set at liberty all those who are already under control and the other party may, if they have got any decency, send a letter or hold a meeting and pass a resolution to the effect that those who were responsible for this incident feel sorry for it and tender an unqualified apology, as I am doing now on their behalf as well as on my behalf. That would be the best solution that I can suggest to the Government. I want you to understand, Sir, that just as people have different temperaments, nations also have different characteristics. It has been remarked, and remarked rightly, that the Englishman is noted for his tenacity of purpose and fixity of determination and my ancestors have been noted for their generous impulses and for their grateful gratitude. And if any incident takes place which depresses the feelings of the administrator who wants to do the best that he can for a small state like ours, it deters him. Because in the long run, in such a Government, far from remembering these little incidents the people will only consider the great things that have been done for them. Once the people begins to feel that the ruler is doing the best for them, then an atmosphere of amity and peace will be established. Generally, on the Diwan's appointment he is given a sword, but on the left hand, there is a scale which is invisible. While the sword is visible, this scale though invisible is still there and it is his duty if he thinks that his own officers have gone beyond the limits of reason to take them to task as he should do to some one of us, if we have gone beyond the limits. That is the only request I will make. And if the Government think that their own officers have gone beyond their limits, it is for the Government, even without our request, to take the necessary measures to deal with them, because there is more grace in doing that, than doing it at our bidding or at our request. If you think that they have done a wrong, do the right thing, and for God's sake let us see that we get some officers who understand their responsibility in maintaining peace. (*Hear, hear*). People who were appointed to maintain peace, should not be the first one to try to break it. I do not want to enter into individualities. I shall be prepared to adduce evidence of the various acts that

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have been done. I think my friend sitting there is mainly responsible for this state of things, I mean the Excise Commissioner. I also want it to be realised that whatever may be the temperate life of the ordinary policeman he has behaved most properly and most thoroughly. He never did anything unless he was ordered of doing the most unwilling. That is my information. Do not try to blame the poor to save the bigger one. With these few words, I would again suggest to the Government, whether it would be possible for them to consider the solution that has been offered instead of carrying on this enquiry any further. This enquiry, this procedure and the keeping alive of this question, affects all of us adversely.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരിൽ നടത്തിയ അറസ്റ്റ് Unlawful assembly എന്ന കാരണത്താലാണെന്ന പറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്താണെന്ന് എനിയ്ക്ക മനസ്സിലായില്ല. പിക്കറിങ്ങ് നിയമവിരോധമാണെന്ന തുറന്ന പറയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ലെന്ന വിചാരിച്ചായിരിക്കാം അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന ഞാൻ വിചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. പിക്കറിങ്ങ് പത്തു മാസമായി നടന്നകൊണ്ടിരുന്നിട്ടും യാതൊരാളേയും അറസ്റ്റ ചെയ്യാതിരിയ്ക്കേ ഇയ്യ മകരമാസത്തിൽ ആയതു നിയമവിരോധമായി തീർന്നതെങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നാണ എനിക്ക മനസ്സിലാകാത്തതു്. കറുത്ത കൊടി കാണിച്ച എന്ന കാരണമാണെങ്കിൽ ആ സംഗതി തുറന്ന പറഞ്ഞു അവരെ അറസ്റ്റ ചെയ്യുകടേ? ഈ അറസ്റ്റിനെ പറ്റി എതുത്തു പറയുന്നവരെല്ലാം സമാധാനലംഘനത്തിനൊരുങ്ങിയവരാണെന്ന വിചാരിക്കരുതു്.

ഗവമ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ പോലെ തന്നെ ഞങ്ങളുംസമാധാനം ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടാകണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹമുള്ളവരാണെന്ന ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു നല്ലവണ്ണം വിചാരിയ്ക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വിചാരത്തോടു കൂടിയാണ് ഞാൻ പ്രസംഗിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചു ഇവിടെ പ്രസംഗിയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾ സമാധാനലംഘനത്തിനനുകൂലികളാണെന്ന ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു വിചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങളിവിടെ പറയുന്നതായ കാര്യങ്ങളുടെ വില കുറഞ്ഞുപോകും. ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന വിഷയങ്ങളെല്ലാം ശ്രദ്ധവെച്ചു കേൾക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഞങ്ങളും നിങ്ങളെ പോലെ സമാധാനം വേണമെന്നുള്ളവരാണെന്ന് ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടും.

സാധാരണയായി മനുഷ്യസ്വഭാവം നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ലോകത്തിൽ എല്ലാ മനുഷ്യർക്കും സമാധാനത്തിനു തന്നെയാണ് ആഗ്രഹം. സമാധാനമായി ഒരു രാജ്യം ഭരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ഭരണകർത്താക്കന്മാർ മനുഷ്യസ്വഭാവം അറിഞ്ഞു പെരുമാറുവാൻ അറിവുള്ളവരായിരിയ്ക്കണം.

ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ നടക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളെ പറ്റി നല്ലപോലെ അറിവുണ്ടായിട്ടും അതിൽ നിന്ന് യാതൊരു സാരവും ഗ്രഹിയ്ക്കാതെ അവിടെ നടത്തുന്നതെല്ലാം ഇവിടെയും നടത്തണമെന്ന വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് തെറ്റാണ്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു സമാധാനലംഘനം കൂടാതെ കഴിയ്ക്കണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തിട്ടയായും ഗവമ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നയം മാറ്റണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ആരെയെങ്കിലും അറസ്റ്റ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായി വന്നാൽ തന്നെ ആ അറസ്റ്റ കാരണം അധികം ജനങ്ങളെ ഈ വിഷയത്തിലേയ്ക്കിറക്കാതെ കഴിയ്ക്കുന്നതാണ് സാമർത്ഥ്യം. ഏതേതു കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഏതേതു വഴിയിൽ കൂടി കൊണ്ടുപോകണമെന്ന തിട്ടയാക്കി വളരെ നയത്തോടു കൂടി

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കായ്യം നടത്തേണ്ടത" അധികാരികളുടെ ചുമതലയാണ്. അധികാരങ്ങൾ ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നടക്കുന്നു. ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അധികാരികൾ നയം നഷ്ടിയ്ക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ കുറച്ചെങ്കിലും നയം അനുഷ്ഠിയ്ക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇത്രയധികം അറസ്റ്റുകൾക്കും ബഹളത്തിനും ഇടയായത്. രണ്ടാളുകൾ കൂടത്തക്കൊട്ടി പിടിച്ചുവെങ്കിൽ അവരെ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്ത് ശിക്ഷിയ്ക്കണം. മറ്റുള്ളവരെ എന്തിനറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നു.? ബഹളവർദ്ധിപ്പിയ്ക്കുവാനല്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ എന്തിനാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല!.

ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ പത്തുമാസങ്ങളായി പിക്കറിങ്ങ് തുടുവപേരുരിൽ നടന്നു വരുന്നതു് കൊച്ചി ഗവൺമെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കറിവുള്ളതാണ്. പത്തു മാസങ്ങളായി നാട്ടിൽ ചിലപ്രാനം ആളുകൾ പിക്കറ്റുചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നതു് നിയമവിരോധമല്ലെന്നും മകരം പവ്വ-ാംനു-യോടുകൂടി നിയമവിരോധമായിയെന്നും വരുവാൻള്ള കാരണം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. കുറ്റംചെയ്യുവരെ കുറ്റം ഇന്നതാണെന്നുപറഞ്ഞ് ശിക്ഷിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതു് അധികാരികളുടെ ചുമതലയാണ്, കുത്തകൊട്ടികളുടെ കാരണമൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടല്ല ഇപ്പോൾ അറസ്റ്റ്ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. Unlawful assembly യാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അറസ്റ്റ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ പത്തുമാസംവരേയും ഇല്ലാതിരുന്ന Unlawful assembly ഈ പവ്വ-ാംനു- എവിടെനിന്ന്-എങ്ങിനെ വന്നു.? എന്നാൽ അതിനുള്ളിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതു് വേറെചില കാരണങ്ങളാണ്. അതു വരുമ്പോഴാണ് ഈ വിഷമങ്ങളുണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. രാത്രി ഫൂൾ മണിയ്ക്കു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷു ഗവൺമെൻറു മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിയെ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്തതുപോലെ ഇവിടേയും രാത്രി ഫൂൾ മണിയ്ക്കാണ് നാരായണമേനവനെ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടുപോയതു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തേയും ഈ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു ഒരു മഹാത്മാ ഗാന്ധിയാക്കി. പോലീസുകാർ രാത്രിയിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ വീട്ടിൽചെന്നു് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവന്നു. അതു കേട്ടിട്ടു് ആകപ്പാടെ ഭൂകമ്പംപോലെയായി. ഇതുകൂടാതേയും എത്രയൊ ആളുകളെ പോലീസുകാർ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്യാറില്ലേ -എല്ലാം അൽപരാത്രിയാണോ പതിവു്?. നാരായണമേനവനെ രാത്രി ഫൂൾ മണിയ്ക്കു് അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണം അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു കെ.ഡി.യാണൊ? പകൽ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്താൽപോരേ?. അദ്ദേഹംഒരു കെ.ഡി.യാണെങ്കിൽതന്നെയും ഇങ്ങിനെ പാതിരാത്രിയ്ക്കുംമറ്റും ഒരു വീട്ടിൽ വളരെ ആളുകൾചെന്നു് ബഹളകൂട്ടി അവിടെയുള്ള സ്ത്രീകളേയും കുട്ടികളേയും ഭയപ്പെടുത്തിയതു് ന്യായമാണോ? ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു് പാതിരാത്രിയ്ക്കു് പത്തുമുപ്പതാളുകൾ മതിലിനുചുറ്റും നിന്നു് ഒരു വീട്ടിലെ കതകു തുറക്കണമെന്നു് പറഞ്ഞാൽ തീപ്പുയായും കള്ളന്മാരാണെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് ഭയപ്പെടാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

നാരായണമേനവൻെറ വീട്ടിൽ രാത്രിചെന്നു പേടിപ്പിച്ചുവക്കുള്ള ശിക്ഷയെന്താണെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ചോദിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. നാരായണമേനവൻെറപേരിൽ തെറ്റുകണ്ടിട്ടു് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്യ. നാളെ എൻെറപേരിലും തെറ്റുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഞാനും അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്യപ്പെടും. എന്നാൽ അതു രാത്രി പന്ത്രണ്ടു മണിയ്ക്കാണൊവേണ്ടതു്? അതിനുവേണ്ടി വീട്ടുകാരുംകൂടി ബഹുമുട്ടണോ? ഒരു മനുഷ്യൻെറപേരിൽ എന്തു തെറ്റുണ്ടെങ്കിൽതന്നെയും അയാളോടു് പെരുമാറേണ്ട രീതിയിൽ പെരുമാറരുതോ?.

അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്യുവരുടെ ഷട്ടും മുണ്ടും അഴിച്ചുവെപ്പിച്ചുതായി കേട്ടു. ഇതു് വാസ്തവമാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ കഷ്ടമായി. ഇതുകൊണ്ടെല്ലാം ലാഭമുണ്ടെന്നാണോ അധികാരികൾ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്?. നേരെമറിച്ചു് ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങളിൽ മറ്റുള്ളവരെക്കൂടി ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു് ആകർഷിയ്ക്കുകയല്ലേ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്?. ഇ

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പ്രകാരമുള്ള നയപ്രയോഗിച്ചാൽ തീർച്ചയായും സമാധാനമുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ചെറുതൊരു സാക്ഷ "മാത്രമിട്ട", ഷട്ടഴിച്ചുവയ്പിച്ചു", തടഞ്ഞിട്ട ഒരു കുടുംബത്തിലെ ഒരാളെ റോഡിൽക്കൂടി വിലങ്ങുവെച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ കാണികളുടെ മനസ്സിൽ എന്തുതോന്നുമെന്നാലോചിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ലഹള വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഇതിലും നല്ലതായി ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗം വേറെ ഇല്ല. ഈവകകാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഗൌരവമായി അന്വേഷിച്ചു മേലാലിങ്ങിനെ വരാതെയിരിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണെനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു". സമാധാനലംഘനമാണ് വേണ്ടതെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പ്രവൃത്തികളും അതിലേക്കു യോജിച്ചതാണ്, പൊല്ലിസ്സ് കമ്മിഷണർ അവർകളെ ഞാൻ തെറ്റു പറയുന്നില്ല. കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഴിമതികളും നിയ്ക്കുവാൻ അദ്ദേഹം ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമേ ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. അതിനാൽ ശ്രമമുണ്ടു ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ മനസ്സിരുത്തി ആലോചിച്ചു തെറ്റുചെയ്യുവരുടെപേരിൽ ന്യായമായും, നിയമപ്രകാരമുള്ള നടപടികളും നടത്തണം. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഇതു പിടിച്ചാൽകിട്ടാത്ത സ്ഥലത്തെത്തും. അതു പ്രത്യേകം ഓർമ്മപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണു.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, കുറെക്കൊടി പിടിച്ചുവരെ ഇതുവരെയൊന്നും ആക്ഷേപിക്കാനില്ല. രാജ്യത്തു നടപ്പിൽ വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന മദ്യാദനനിരോധിച്ചു അവർ പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചു എന്നെയുള്ളൂ. നിയമലംഘനപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്നുശേഷം ഇതൊക്കെയാണ് മദ്യാദയും മഹത്വവുമുള്ള സംഗതികളായിരിക്കുന്നതു. സൈമൺകമ്മീഷനെ പറഞ്ഞു വഷളാക്കുവരെ കൊണ്ടാടുന്ന അളുകളും നമ്മുടെ കൊടിക്കാരായ ചെറുപ്പക്കാരെ ആക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരു ആത്മാർത്ഥതയും ഇല്ല. പിക്കറിങ്ങിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിതന്നെ ആലോചിക്കുക. കാളേജുകളും കോടതികളും പരിത്യജിക്കുവാനാണ് മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിപറഞ്ഞതു. അതു ആരും കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ. കാളേജുകളിൽ പഠിച്ച കുട്ടികളും വിദേശവസ്ത്രബഹിഷ്കരണം പിക്കറുചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ എന്തർത്ഥമാണുള്ളതു. വക്കീലന്മാരുടെ മക്കളും പിക്കറിങ്ങ് നടത്തുന്നതിലും എന്തർത്ഥമാണ്. ന്യായം നഷ്ടം സഹിക്കാൻ വഹിയാ. മറ്റുള്ളവർനഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. തങ്ങൾക്കു ദേശാഭിമാനികളാകണമെന്നെ ഇതിനൊക്കെ അർത്ഥമുള്ളൂ. കുറുപ്പുകൊടിക്കാരെ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചുവരുടെ ആത്മാർത്ഥതയിൽ വിശ്വസിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കുറുപ്പുകൊടി പിടിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു കൊച്ചീക്കും കമ്മിഷനും ആക്ഷേപമായി എന്നുപറയുന്നതിൽ വലിയഅർത്ഥമില്ല. എതായാലും അറസ്റ്റിനു കൊതിച്ചുനടക്കുന്നവരെ അറസ്റ്റുചെയ്യാതിരിക്കയാണ് അവർക്കുള്ളവലിയശിക്ഷ. ആ രഹസ്യംശ്രമമുണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കി വിവേകപൂർവ്വം പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഒരു കശപിശയും ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. നിസ്സാര കാര്യങ്ങളും വലുതാകുന്നതു.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I welcome the opportunity to explain to the House, as shortly and frankly as I can, the reason which led the Government to take drastic measures against the unlawful activities of some Congress volunteers in the Trichur Town. In order to give the House a clear idea of the position as Government sees it, it is necessary to go into the history of the picketing movement in our State. Picketing was started about ten months ago first in the Trichur Town and it soon spread into other parts of the State as well. Our policy with regard to this was one of non-interference so long as it was peaceful. Meetings also used to be held advocating the use of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods. The Government did not

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interfere with these honest efforts in furtherance of the use of Swadeshi goods, but kept aloof from them. Things went on in this way without any trouble in the varioues parts of the State, more probably due to the vigilance and tactful handling of the situation by the police.

Now we come to the second stage in the development of the movement. Over a month ago, civil disobedience movement was revived in British India and the authorities there soon took strong measures to put it down. Congress organisations were declared illegal. Soon there was a complete change in the policy. Government by Ordinances became the order of the day. Some of the Native States also adopted this change of policy. Strong measures were taken to suppress the activities of the Congress in those places, but we continued the old policy of non-interference. The reason for this was, I must say to the lasting credit of His Highness' subjects, that all reasonable and law abiding citizens of the State, who had originally taken part in the movement, backed out of it, certainly not out of fear but out of feelings of regard and loyalty to our kind Maharajah and the Government. They know very well that if they did otherwise, they would be placing the Government in a very hard predicament. Congress organisations were dissolved. Picketings and meetings were given up throughout the State except at Trichur. Even here again all the respectable and leading citizens had ceased to take active part in the campaign and the movement was kept on by one or two local leaders who began to invite volunteers from outside and to continue picketing in the Town. The majority of these picketers hailed from Travancore and British Malabar. Occasional meetings were also held. But all this was only in name just to keep up its life as it were. The authorities accordingly took no notice of the same. Picketing though done by foreigners was not only peaceful but had become quite a tame affair. There was no trouble at all. But soon this peaceful character began to change probably because they found they were not causing any excitement. Nevertheless after the day's picketing, the few volunteers formed themselves into a procession and began marching through the public road at about 8 p. m., singing national songs and uttering objectionable slogans such as 'down, down, union jack', 'end British rule' and so on. Even this was not taken very serious notice of though these volunteers were warned of the serious consequences from shouting seditious slogans in public.

These days of forbearance had to be brought to a close on the afternoon of the 9th February when the volunteers from the

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Trichur Camp divided into four batches, one going as far as Cheruviruthi at the frontier, 2 in the Trichur Town and the fourth to the distant Ernakulam. Their deeds, I dare say, need no description here. I beg the Hon'ble House to imagine the sly cowardly attempt of young boys trying to pose of as ordinary sight-seers and darting a piece of black rag with the stealthiest movement possible on the approach of the distinguished personages forming the States Enquiry Committee. His Highness our beloved Maharaja welcomed these members as His guests and the disgraceful demonstration made by irresponsible youths under inspiration from others needs no further comments. Now let me pause here and survey the situation. The Government had all along been considerate and tolerant towards the aspirations of the Congress sympathisers as far as Swadeshi enterprise and temporance propaganda were concerned. The Government allowed peaceful picketing and no interference by the Police was caused so long as public peace was not endangered. Nay, the Government went even a step further. Attempts for encouragement of Swadeshi goods was not only not resented by them but even they actively showed encouragement in that direction by according sanction for holding a Swadeshi exhibition under the auspices of the State Educational Department. Instead of appreciating the good feelings of the Government, the picketers or their leaders began to overstep the limits of tolerance, and the sincerity of the so-called Congress sympathisers was manifest from the cowardly insulting behaviour shown towards the State guests coming from the distant England. Here I must in fairness admit that the young boys who did the mischief were ignorant of what they were doing. They did not know probably that if they showed any disrespect or insult to an invited guest, it was more an insult to the host, viz., His Highness the Maharaja. No man of common decency or with any sense of good breeding would dream of such action. Surely the mischief-doers were inspired by others. This insult to His Highness was offered, gentlemen, at a time when His Highness was away in Madras in delicate health and bullettins were being issued causing great anxiety to His Highness' subjects here. It was at such a moment that the volunteers who were being so considerately treated by the Government thought it best to demonstrate their gratefulness for all that our Government had done. A change of policy was thus necessitated by the disgraceful conduct of the volunteers who were having the pride of being members of a laudable organisation. This sort of hooliganism no Government can allow to go unchecked as it will certainly be failing on its elementary duty to protect the liberty of the

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people. We were thus obliged to resort to strong measures to suppress the mischievous activities of the volunteers. Most of these people were non-Cochinites who had come here probably because their Native States would not allow them to have their own ways there or probably they had no other decent means of occupation or livelihood in their places. Yet the Police did not lose their balance of mind but patiently waited and were considering what to do to bring home to the thoughtless agitators the serious nature of the insult shown to His Highness' guests. Instead of repenting for the disgraceful conduct the previous afternoon, the volunteers again formed themselves into a procession after the day's picketing and in a body marched along the public road shouting seditious slogans as if they were challenging the Government. Now that is a a state of things which no Government worth the name can fail to take notice of. Immediate action was called for. There was the breaking point of forbearance. The policy of non-interference had to be changed. The volunteers were causing obstruction to the traffic in the public road in their triumphant marching—with seditious shoutings. The Police arrested and took them to the Police Station. They were put up before the Magistrate the very next morning with the usual charge sheets and were convicted. Meetings were again arranged. It was now the time to proceed against the leaders. A report was made to the Magistrate for the issue of an injunction order to those leaders who were in the habit of making objectionable speeches. The order was served on six persons. Volunteers from outside the State were coming. It was necessary to stop this. The mildest form of action was resorted to and the volunteers were arrested under the vagrancy section of the Procedure Code. Our policy was to give them the least trouble. Let them furnish security to abstain from doing any wrongful act or let them go back to their own places. That is all what we wanted. But they won't do either. Now the matter is before the Court and they have the opportunity to explain their conduct there.

A change of policy was provoked by the conduct of the volunteers and we have to use all lawful means to enforce law and order. Government cannot and will not tolerate seditious speeches. Let the picketers or volunteers wherever they may be change their policy first. Let them show due regard and respect to His Highness' Government. Then it will be time to consider the advisability of changing the Government policy.

I may inform the House that nobody is more sorry for the developments in the famous town of Trichur during the last

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few days than myself. The Government certainly dislike the application of the present policy which has been forced upon them. Now that the peace of the Town has been disturbed by the volunteers, the picketing under the guise of which sedition is being preached and disseminated will have to be stopped for the time being. Government cannot allow seditious speeches. Preaching against the British Government is unlawful and it cannot be tolerated. The Government are not vendictive. They wish all citizens to be peaceful and if the latter cannot show their respect to the former, means have to be devised to enforce law and order. On these grounds placed before the House, I request the House to pass a vote of confidence on the Government policy and to signify thereby their approval of the steps taken by the Government to preserve the foundations of law and order upon which society exists.

I shall now proceed to answer the so-called police excesses complained of by some of the Honourable Members. The two important allegations are:—

(1) that one of the volunteers was arrested at night and

(2) that some of the arrested prisoners were handcuffed before they were marched to the Court and thence to the Central Jail.

Now with regard to the first point it is a fact that one Moothedath Narayana Menon knawn as the Congress Dictator was arrested at night as he committed an offence under section 139 C. P. C. and I may also add that this Narayana Menon also defied the same evening the prohibitory order passed by the local Magistrate. In these circumstances it was found necessary to secure his arrest without undue delay. As regards the handcuffing, some 8 prisoners were handcuffed when they were taken to the Central Jail. It was done by the escort constables for their own safety because large crowds were following the party and nobody could say there would be no attempt to rescue these prisoners from custody. No doubt better discretion could have been used by these policemen, but I must say that they have not done anything illegal or beyond their legitimate powers. However, I have issued confidential instructions to the effect that as far as possible night arrests and handcuffing may be avoided. There is really no justification to talk about police excesses in our State. Our men are acting within considerable restraint, moderation and discipline. I am sure the Hon'ble Members who cannot be ignorant of what is going on in the neighbouring States will be so uncharitable as to accuse the Cochin Police of any harsh or inhuman treatment.

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മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—വേണ്ട അനേഷണം ചെയ്യുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു അതു ചെയ്യുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചു ഞാൻ വിരമിയ്ക്കുന്നു.

The house rose for lunch at 1-55 P. M. and met again at 3 P M. with the President in the Chair.

Motions Nos. 3 & 4.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, with regard to the cut motion I want certain informations from the Member for the Police. I may be permitted to ask for those informations. May I know the number of persons arrested so far with dates, place and time of arrest and the provisions under which they were arrested in Trichur?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Sir, the number of persons arrested is about 30. Actual figures and other particulars cannot be furnished at short notice. We can speak only approximately. I shall proceed to answer those points one by one. I have got the answers here.

1. About 30 were arrested.
2. None of the arrested were released by the Police.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Before proceeding to No. 2 may I ask whether any persons were arrested while they were actually picketing?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Not that I know of.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know whether the Hon'ble Member for Police is in a position to deny that on 5th Kumbham 1107 one man was arrested while he was picketing, and on 4th Kumbham 1107 three were arrestad while picketing and on 1st Kumbham 1107 while they were going to picket foreign cloth shops?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I don't understand the Hon'ble Member. If he is asking for information as to what they were actually doing at the time of arrest, I am unable to say whether they were going home or whether they were going to take meals or whether they were going for picketing.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—If the Hon'ble Member will deliberately not understand it is not my fault. My question is whether they were arrested while picketing and on their way to picket.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—No information on that point.

(2). None of the arrested were released by the Police.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—On 1st Kumbham 1107 were not Messrs. Govindan Kutty Menon, S. K. Nambiar and Krishnan Kutty Nair taken to the Police Station and released that night?

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Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—They were never arrested. Once arrested, the Police have no authority to release such persons.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.— May I know whether they were taken to the Police Station.?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—They might have been taken to the Police Station. Subdivision (2). Eight persons were charged on 22th Makaram 1107 under section 129, Cochin Penal Code and under section 25 of Regulation IV of 1098.

Sub-division (3). All the eight were convicted of the offences with which they were charged.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know whether they defended?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I have no definite information. Probably they did not.

Sub-division 4. Only three.

Sub-division 5. 9.

(3). 6.

(4). One on 3rd Kumbham 1107.

(5). About ten months. Exact date cannot be given. No particulars can be furnished at short notice.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—How many persons are on remand now?—the total number of persons on remand now?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—About 22.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Were charges preferred against them?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Not until two days ago. I don't know whether charges have been preferred yesterday or to-day.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—When is the case posted for hearing?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—To the 14th.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—When was the first batch arrested? Is it on 30th Makaram 1107?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Eight persons on 30th Makaram 1107 and one on 5th Kumbham 1107.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know whether there are any special reasons for the delay in charge-sheeting them?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—For collecting evidence.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Has the Government appointed special officers in connection with this in Trichur? Any person specially appointed or to be on special duty in Trichur in connection with this?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—One of the Inspectors is appointed to assistant the Town Inspector.

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Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know whether the Reserve Police took part in the arrest of these persons and the demonstrations that took place in the night?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—There were no demonstrations of any kind at night. The Reserve Constables also accompanied the Inspectors.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know from whom were the complaints regarding picketing received in Trichur? Some complaints were received. From whom were they?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—From some of the merchants of the Trichur Town.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Was it before 28th Makaram 1107?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Long before 28th Makaram 1107.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Will any record in the Department show whether there were written complaints?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—If I remember aright there was some petition to the Government and that was sent up to me for remarks and I believe there were some petitions to me also. But I must look up before I can give a definite answer.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know when this peaceful picketing became violent and how it became violent? In what way? Whether there was any untoward incident in connection with picketing? Was not the picketing that was carried on in Trichur peaceful?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Sometimes it was peaceful and sometimes it was not peaceful.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know one instance?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Mmarching in procession through public roads chanting seditious slogans like "Down, Down Union Jack" "Down, Down British Rule" Etc. and soon.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I take it that the Hon'ble Member by violent picketing means marching of the boys in procession?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—I have been impressing upon this House that we have absolutely no quarrel with picketing. This sort of reciting seditious slogans and the dissemination of sedition in the town had to be stopped. All of them were foreigners.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I may also submit that I have absolutely no quarrel with the Police. My object is to show that there was no occasion for the Police to lose their heads.

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Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—We never lost our heads.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Does the Government know by what organisation was picketing backed in Trichur? Was it under Congress?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Under Congress auspices. I know there is a Congress Camp there and they have appointed a Dictator and we have several men living there. Picketing is their profession. Men are sent out in batches in the morning, they return to the Congress Camp at noon to take their meals and in the evening start again for their work. That must be under the Congress and it was conducted under the direct supervision of Mr. Kurur Nilakantan Nambudiripad who was the Secretary or President of the Congress Committee.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I am very sorry at the ignorance of the Police Commissioner. It is never conducted under the supervision of the Congress. It is a pity that the Police Commissioner has not yet come to know of that. I shall inform the Police Commissioner and the Government that it was conducted under the auspices of the Swadeshi Pracharaka Sangham which was started long ago in Trichur and it has absolutely no connection with the Congress. Did the Government make any enquiry as to who financed the Swadeshi propaganda and the picketers there?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—My information is that yourself and Mr. Kurur Nilakantan Nambudiripad are supporting it by getting subscriptions from the local public.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Does the Hon'ble Member think that it is in their personal capacity or as officers of an organisation that myself and Mr. Kurur Nilakantan Nambudiripad were conducting it?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Those gentlemen know best.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I want to know whether the Government is aware of that.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—We may have certain confidential information.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I do not want the Government to disclose any confidential information. I want to know whether they got any actual information before they lost their heads.

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—No question of losing ones head.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Did the Government take any action against those who inspired the boys? Is the Government in possession of any fact to show that the boys who showed the flags were inspired by certain persons and did they take action against them?

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Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Those are confidential matters. But since the Hon'ble Member wants the information I may well inform the House that they were chiefly inspired by Mr. Kurur Nilakantan Nambudiripad. He was one of the leaders. In fact one of the batches was headed by him.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know whether you have taken any action against him for that?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—No law has as yet been provided against bad manners. I have not taken any action for it.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Has the Government charge-sheeted any body for sedition till now?

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.—Two or three cases have been charged and they will be put up for trial.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—That is all. Thank you, Sir.

The following motions were therefore considered withdrawn.

1. Mr. E Ikkanda Warriar:—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,250 under Police by Re. 1*

2. Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar:— do do do

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I was personally molested in Trichur.

The demand was then put and carried.

4. Education—Rs. 1,000.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, Now although this demand is strictly speaking not controversial, still I find a large number of cut motions tabled. Some of them are not connected with the motion itself. Now although this demand has been tabled as a demand for a supplementary grant—I do not know what terminology should be used—for the Education Department, it is only a transfer of allotment within the budget. This demand for Rs. 1,000 is made to provide for a temporary post and for a temporary establishment for the purposes mentioned in the note itself. I shall just refer to it. "The main work of the Superintendent will be to reorganise the system of Vernacular Education both in the Secondary and Malayalam Primary Schools and also to inspect the Special Sanskrit Schools which do not receive adequate attention. Even in Malayalam Schools the present system of inspection is largely a process of enforcing the Educational Code, very little attention being paid to the kind and quality of instruction imparted in these schools". So I earnestly hope that there will be no necessity for any sort of cut motions. There has been a misapprehension with regard to this demand that it involves an additional expenditure. It does not. Whether this demand is sanctioned by this House or not the money will be expended under "Uplift

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